

COUNTY COUNCIL
OF
HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND

BILL NO. 10-30

Introduced by Council President Boniface at the request of the County Executive
and Council Member Lisanti

Legislative Day No. 10-19 Date September 7, 2010

AN ACT to repeal and reenact, with amendments, Section 267-112, Historic landmarks, of Article XIII, General Provisions for Historic Landmarks, of Part 2, Miscellaneous, of Chapter 267, Zoning, of the Harford County Code, as amended; to provide for the designation of Calvary United Methodist Church at 1321 Calvary Road and Woodview at 1326 Somerville Road as county landmarks; and generally relating to historic landmarks.

By the Council, September 7, 2010

Introduced, read first time, ordered posted and public hearing scheduled

on: October 5, 2010

at: 7:00 pm

By Order: Barbara J. O'Connor, Council Administrator

PUBLIC HEARING

Having been posted and notice of time and place of hearing and title of Bill having been published according to the Charter, a public hearing was held on October 5, 2010, and concluded on, October 5, 2010.

Barbara J. O'Connor, Council Administrator

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW. [Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law. Underlining indicates language added to Bill by amendment. Language lined through indicates matter stricken out of Bill by amendment.

1 WHEREAS, Calvary United Methodist Church and Woodview are of great historical
2 significance to the citizens of Harford County; and

3 WHEREAS, the proposed nominated Calvary United Methodist Church is a one-story, gable
4 roofed stone church structure, built between 1821 and 1824, located on approximately 5.0 acres on the
5 east side of Calvary Road in Harford County; and

6 WHEREAS, the proposed nominated Woodview includes a two section, 2-1/2 story stone
7 house and a stone springhouse located on approximately 29.62 acres on Somerville Road overlooking
8 the Winter's Run and Plumtree valleys about three miles south of Bel Air; and

9 WHEREAS, Calvary United Methodist Church was founded in 1821 by Reverend Richard
10 Webster, one of the first Methodist preachers born and trained in the United States, and has been in use
11 for over 180 years; and

12 WHEREAS, Woodview is significant as an example of two distinct periods of architecture
13 remaining in the County; and

14 WHEREAS, the congregation of Calvary United Methodist Church and the current property
15 owner of Woodview have requested the historic landmark designations for the properties; and

16 WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 267-108 of the Harford County Code, as amended,
17 Calvary United Methodist Church and Woodview meet one or more of the criteria necessary to be
18 listed as a Harford County Landmark; and

19 WHEREAS, Calvary United Methodist Church was inventoried and recorded on the Maryland
20 Historic Sites Inventory as historical site HA-997 in May of 1969, and Woodview was inventoried and
21 recorded on the Maryland Historic Sites Inventory as historical site HA-1228 in March of 1978; and

22 WHEREAS, the Harford County Historic Preservation Commission voted and unanimously
23 recommended that the properties known as Calvary United Methodist Church at 1321 Calvary Road
24 and Woodview at 1326 Somerville Road be listed as Harford County Historic Landmarks; and

25 WHEREAS, Woodview was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 25,

1990.

Section 1. Be It Enacted By The County Council of Harford County, Maryland that Section 267-112, Historic landmarks, of Article XIII, General Provisions for Historic Landmarks, of Part 2, Miscellaneous, of Chapter 267, Zoning, of the Harford County Code, as amended, be, and it is hereby, repealed and reenacted, with amendments, all to read as follows:

Chapter 267. Zoning

Part 2. Miscellaneous

Article XIII. General Provisions for Historic Landmarks

§ 267-112. Historic landmarks.

The Department of Planning and Zoning shall maintain a list of the County's designated historic landmarks consisting of public and private sites and structures in the County as well as a list of properties/sites that the Commission considers to be of significant historical, architectural, archeological or cultural value that are eligible for designation.

The following sites are designated as County historic landmarks in accordance with this Part. The boundaries of the County historic landmarks are shown on the official historic districts and landmarks maps, on file with the Department of Planning and Zoning.

Historic Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Address
937	Christopher's Camp	1219 South Fountain Green Road, Bel Air
441	Churchville Presbyterian Church and Cemetery	2844 Churchville Road, Churchville
225	Hays House	324 South Kenmore Avenue, Bel Air
609	Little Falls Meeting House Burial Ground	719 Old Fallston Road, Fallston
610	Fallston Friends Schoolhouse	719 Old Fallston Road, Fallston
855	Nelson-Reardon-Kennard House	3604 Philadelphia Road, Abingdon
4	Rigbie House	2422 Castleton Road, Darlington

Historic Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Address
1312	St. Francis de Sales Church	1450 Abingdon Road, Abingdon
5	Sophia's Dairy	4602 Pulaski Highway, Belcamp
168	St. Mary's Church	1 St. Mary's Church Road, Abingdon
561	Stansbury Mansion	1616 Eden Mill Road, Pylesville
49	Thomas Run Church	Thomas Run Road, Bel Air
165	Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church	2202 Shuresville Road, Darlington
12	Deer Creek Friends Meeting House and Cemetery	1212 Main Street, Darlington
6	Bon Air	2501 Laurel Brook Road, Fallston
307	Mccomas Institute	1911 Singer Road, Joppa
249	Spesutia Church Vestry House and Cemetery	1504 Perryman Road, Aberdeen
867	Bush Hotel	4014 Philadelphia Road, Abingdon
1315	Joppa Historic District	Joppa
44	D. H. Springhouse	3000 Sandy Hook Road, Bel Air
469	King and Queen Seats	Rt. 24, Street
1117	Whitaker Mill and Miller's House	1212 Whitaker Mill Road, Joppa
103	Tabernacle Church	Tabernacle Road, Whiteford
66	Old Brick Baptist Church	Baldwin Mill Road, Forest Hill
1590	St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery	4139 Gravel Hill Road, Havre De Grace
693	Woodside	400 Singer Road, Abingdon
240	Swansbury	111 Beards Hill Ext., Aberdeen
1279	Greenwood	331 Glenville Road, Churchville
1435	Historical Society Headquarters/ Old Bel Air Post Office	143 N. Main Street, Bel Air
356	Joshua's Meadows	300 N. Tollgate Road, Bel Air
1244	Hopkins House	141 N. Main Street, Bel Air
1393	Old Aegis Building	29 West Courtland Street, Bel Air
1394	Mrs. Dunnigan's Building	31 West Courtland Street
1780	Old Aberdeen High School	34 N. Philadelphia Blvd., Aberdeen
1395	Mrs. Dunnigan's Hotel and Restaurant	33 West Courtland Street, Bel Air
1463	Harford Mutual Fire Insurance Company Building	18 Office Street, Bel Air
2181	Darlington Library	1134 Main Street, Darlington
218	Harford County Courthouse	20 West Courtland Street, Bel Air
1456	Survey Stones for Bel Air at 220 South Main St.	220 South Main Street, Bel Air

Historic Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Address
1396	Survey Stones for Bel Air at 33 West Courtland St.	33 West Courtland Street, Bel Air
1311	Bel Air M.E. Church (Main Street)	20 N. Main Street, Bel Air
1413	Bel Air Black School	205 Hays Street, Bel Air
1267	Asbury M.E. Church	114 Asbury Road, Churchville
448	Ivory Mills	4916 Harford Creamery Road, Norrisville
997	CALVARY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	1321 CALVARY ROAD, CHURCHVILLE
1228	WOODVIEW	1326 SOMERVILLE ROAD, BEL AIR
Park Property:		
2180	Francis Silver Park (Darlington)	2428 Shuresville Road, Darlington
370	Scott House (Equestrian Center)	608 Tollgate Road, Bel Air
230	Liriodendron	502 W. Gordon Street, Bel Air
562	Eden Mill Park	1617 Eden Mill Road, Pylesville
1081	Stone House and Spring House (Edgeley Grove Farm)	864 Smith Lane, Benson
Bridges:		
439	Franklinville Road	Joppa
1119	Old Carrs Mill Road	Fallston
336	Nobles Mill Road	Darlington
799	Cherry Hill Road	Street
1982	Forge Hill Road	Dublin
1038	Ring Factory Road	Bel Air
1237	Whitaker Mill Road	Joppa
1098	Green Road	Whitehall
Board of Education:		
699	Harford Glen	60 W. Wheel Road, Bel Air
1407	Methodist Episcopal Parsonage (Demolished)	35 East Gordon Street, Bel Air
1410	Kimble-Waters House (Demolished)	50 East Gordon Street, Bel Air
2179	Darlington Elementary School	2119 Shuresville Road, Darlington
258	Proctor House	54 East Gordon Street, Bel Air
1409	Old Bel Air Academy	45 East Gordon Street, Bel Air
Harford Community College:		
152	Hays-Heighe House	401 Thomas Run Road, Bel Air

1

2

- 1 Section 2. And Be It Further Enacted that this Act shall take effect 60 calendar days from the date
2 it becomes law.

EFFECTIVE: December 13, 2010

*The Council Administrator does hereby certify that
fifteen (15) copies of this Bill are immediately available for
distribution to the public and the press.*

Barbara J. O'Connor

Council Administrator

HARFORD COUNTY BILL NO. 10-30

Brief Title Historic Landmark-Calvary United Methodist Church & Woodview

is herewith submitted to the County Council of Harford County for enrollment as being the text as finally passed.

CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT

Barbara J. O'Connor
Council Administrator

Date October 5, 2010

ENROLLED

Billy Boniface
Council President

Date October 5, 2010

BY THE COUNCIL

Read the third time.

Passed: LSD 10-21

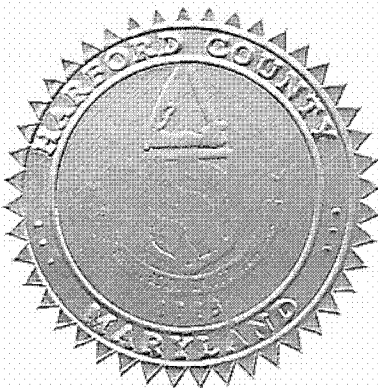
Failed of Passage: _____

By Order

Barbara J. O'Connor
Council Administrator

Sealed with the County Seal and presented to the County Executive for approval this 6th day of October, 2010 at 3:00 p.m.

Barbara J. O'Connor
Council Administrator



BY THE EXECUTIVE

David R. Craig
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

APPROVED: Date October 12, 2010

BY THE COUNCIL

This Bill No. 10-30 having been approved by the Executive and returned to the Council, becomes law on October 12, 2010.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 13, 2010

Barbara J. O'Connor
Barbara J. O'Connor
Council Administrator

WOODVIEW
&
CALVARY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH:
Harford County Historic Landmark Nominations

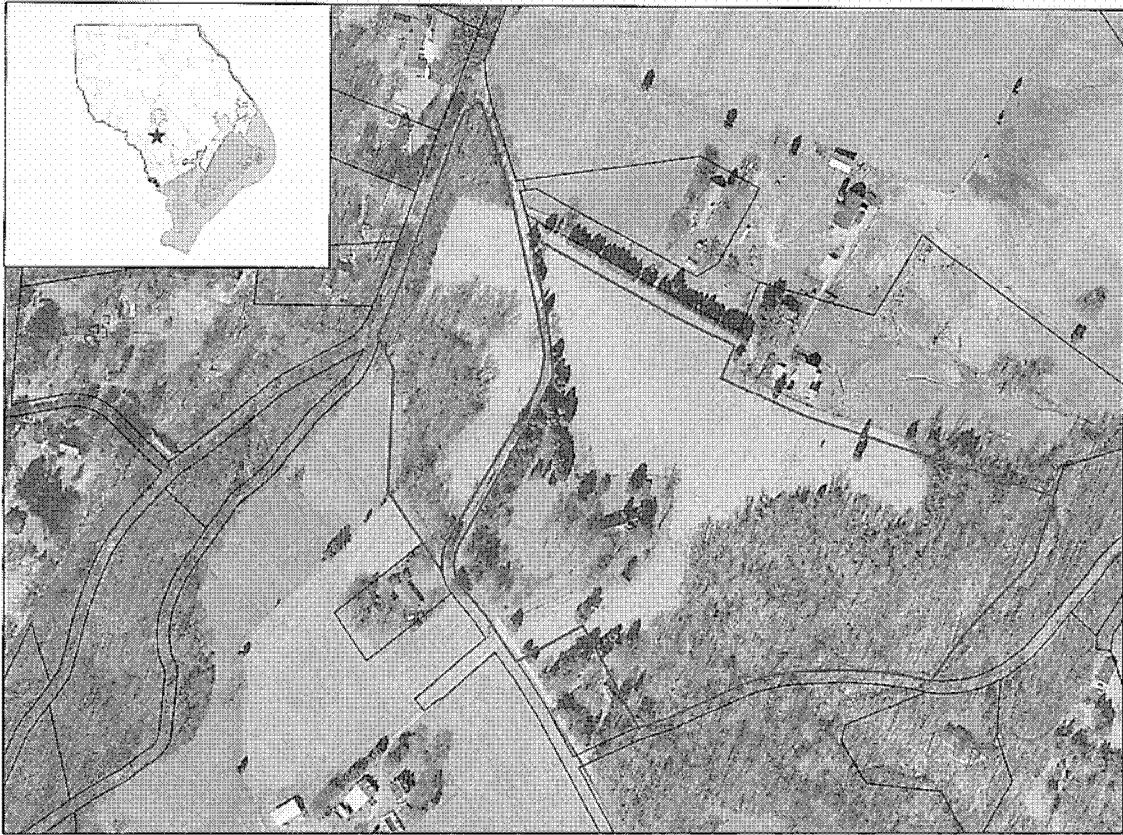


Bill # 10-30
Supplemental Information

Department of Planning and Zoning

October 5, 2010

WOODVIEW, 1326 Somerville Road, Bel Air, MD.

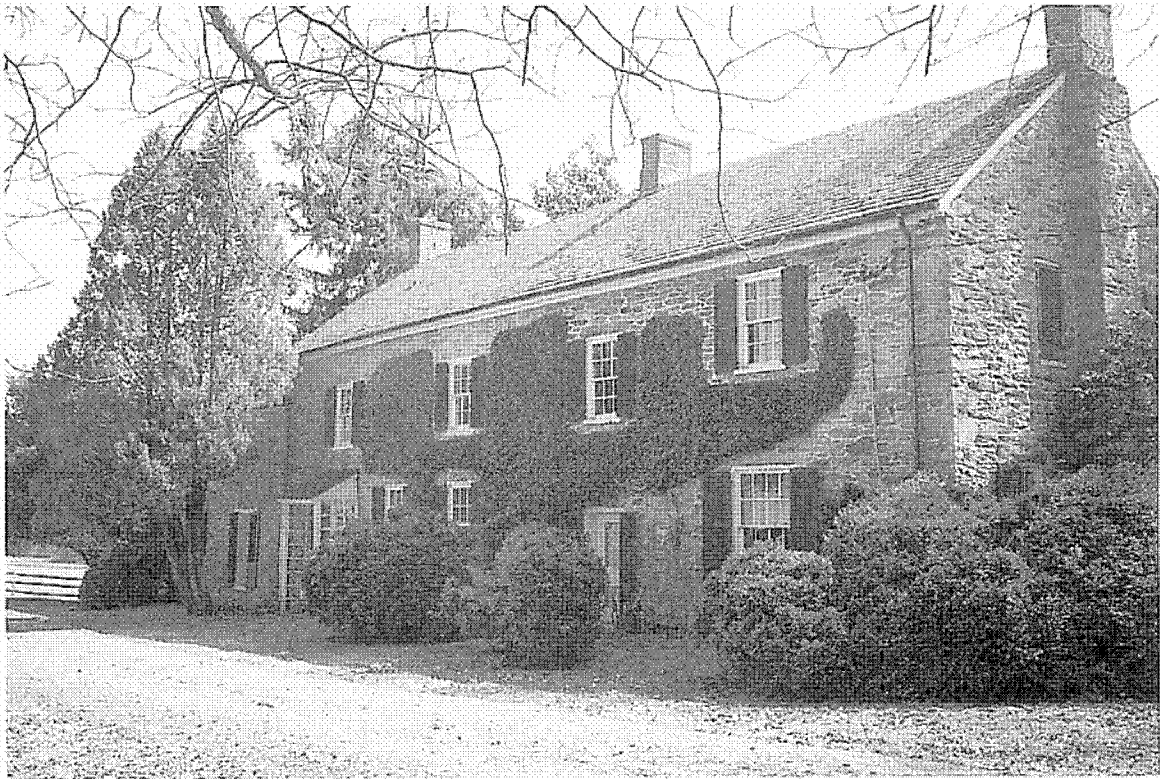


Woodview-1326 Somerville Road, Bel Air (HA-1228)

The Harford County Historic Preservation Commission held a public meeting on April 7th 2010 to determine whether or not the property known as Woodview, 1326 Somerville Road, met the Criteria for Consideration of Nomination (§267-108) pursuant to Part 2, Article XIII of the Harford County Zoning Code. The Historic Preservation Commission determined that the property met the criteria for designation and has submitted the nominated Landmark for County Council adoption. The Historic Preservation Commission investigated possible listing at the request of the current property owner.

Woodview is a two section, 2 ½ story stone house, located about 3 miles south of Bel Air. The house is constructed on a grassy terrace overlooking the Winter's Run and Plum Tree valleys. The property is approximately 29.62 acres and contains two structures which contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the property; the main dwelling and a stone springhouse.

Woodview, significant for its architecture, is a superior example of two distinct periods of Harford County building. The still-discernable older section, c. 1745, is one of the handful remaining examples of mid-18th century vernacular houses in the County. Around 1820, the local Pue family expanded and remodeled the house resulting in one of the County's best examples of federal architecture. Woodview is located on Parcel 0056 of Map 0009 on the Harford County Tax Map and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 25, 1990.



CALVARY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, 1321 Calvary Road, Churchville, MD.

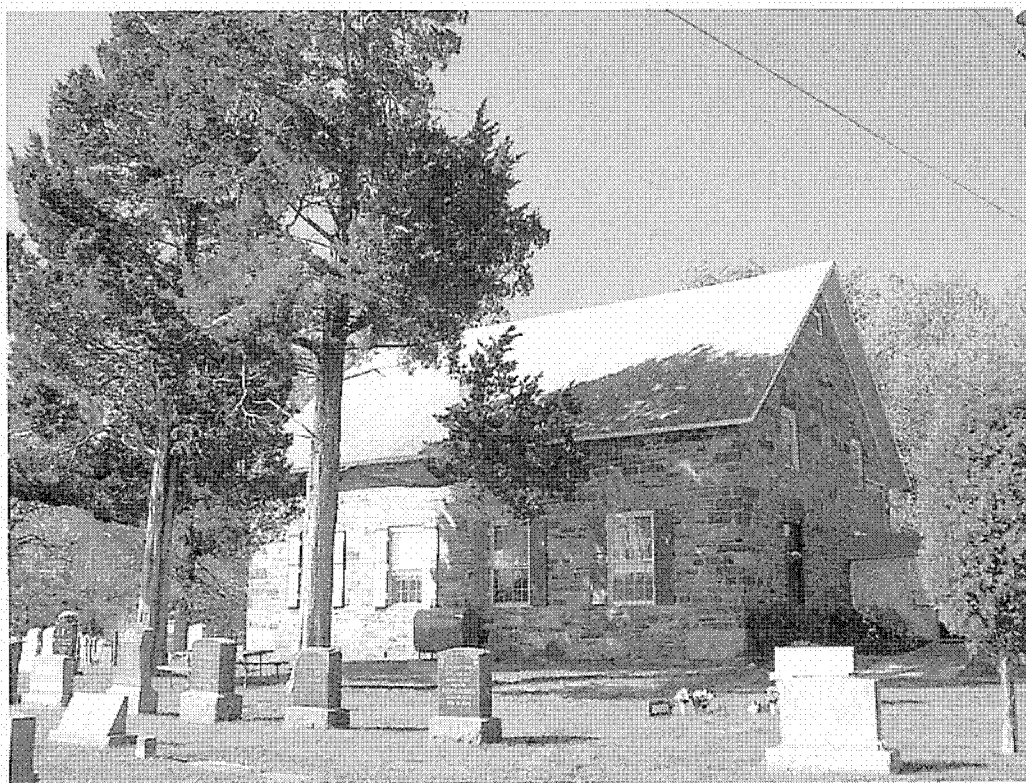
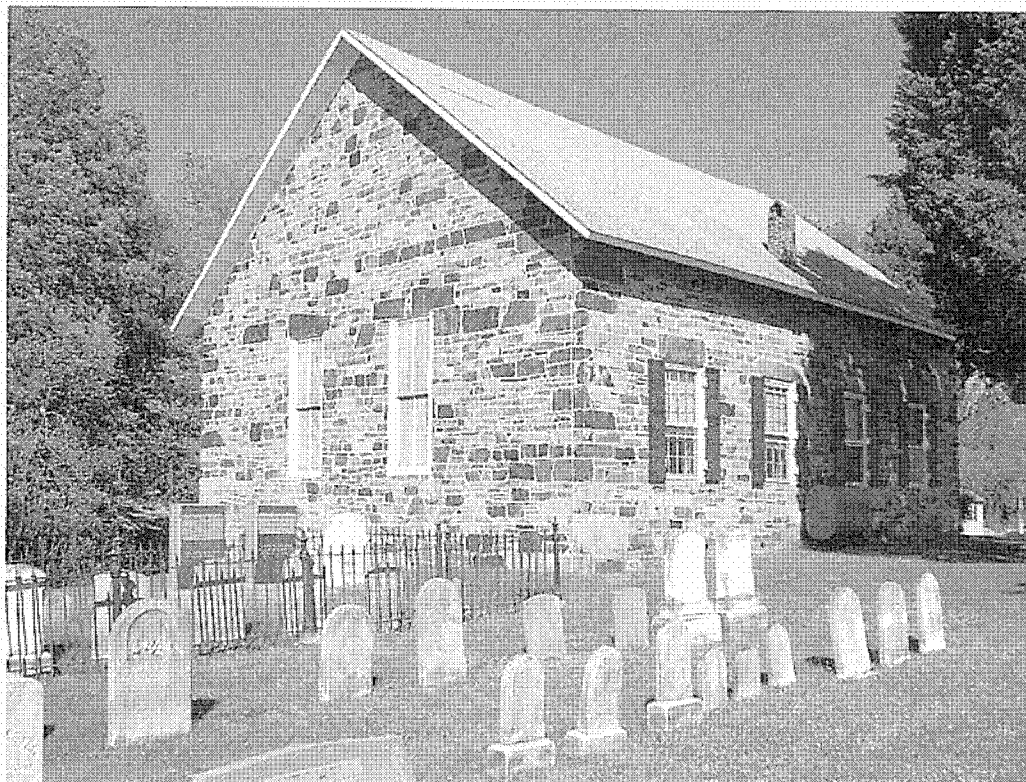


Calvary United Methodist Church (HA-997)

The Harford County Historic Preservation Commission held a public meeting on May 5th 2010 to determine whether or not the property known as the Calvary United Methodist Church, 1321 Calvary Road, met the Criteria for Consideration of Nomination (§267-108) pursuant to Part 2, Article XIII of the Harford County Zoning Code. The Historic Preservation Commission determined that the property met the criteria for designation and has submitted the nominated Landmark for County Council adoption. The Historic Preservation Commission investigated possible listing at the request of the congregation.

Calvary United Methodist Church was founded in 1821 by Reverend Richard Webster. Built 40 years after the Deer Creek Friends Meeting House (1784) and 40 years before the Mount Carmel Methodist Church (1865), the Calvary United Methodist Church is an important link in the County's tradition of one-story, gable roofed stone churches. Calvary United Methodist Church represents the founding of the new Methodist tradition in Harford County, and stylistically has no links to other traditions. It represents a logical, unselfconscious use of local resources. The church has been in use for over 180 years.

The Calvary United Methodist Church is located on Parcel 0121 of Map 0050 on the Harford County Tax Map. The church lies on the east side of Calvary Road and sits on approximately 5.0 acres.



CALVARY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH: Harford County Landmark Designation



Harford County Historic Preservation Commission
May 2010

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Harford County Historic Preservation Commission unanimously voted on May 5th 2010 to recommend that the property known as Calvary United Methodist Church, 1321 Calvary Road, be listed as a Harford County Historic Landmark, pursuant to Part 2 Article XIII of the Harford County Zoning Code. The Historic Preservation Commission investigated possible listing at the request of the congregation.

Calvary United Methodist Church was founded in 1821 by Reverend Richard Webster. Built 40 years after the Deer Creek Friends Meeting House (1784) and 40 years before the Mount Carmel Methodist Church (1865), the Calvary United Methodist Church is an important link in the County's tradition of one-story, gable roofed stone churches. Calvary United Methodist Church represents the founding of the new Methodist tradition in Harford County, and stylistically has no links to other traditions: it represents a logical, unselfconscious use of local resources. The church has been in use for over 180 years.

This report consists of an analysis of the criteria for Landmark listing (as required by Article XIII, Section 267-108 of the Zoning Code), an analysis of the impact of listing (as required by Article XIII, Section 267-109 of the Zoning Code), a set of recent photographs, and a map of the property. The Calvary United Methodist Church is located on Parcel 0121 of Map 0050 on the Harford County Tax Map. The property's tax identification number is 03033473. The church lies on the east side of Calvary Road and sits on approximately 5.0 acres.

The Calvary United Methodist Church was inventoried and recorded as historical site HA-997 in May of 1969 in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

ANALYSIS OF CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK LISTING

The Harford County Code requires that "the recommendations and report of the Commission shall be sent to the Director of the Department of Planning and Zoning" and further that the Law Department shall prepare legislation to amend the Code to include the nominated property- Calvary United Methodist Church- in the list of Harford County Landmarks. The following information has been provided in order to address these requirements.

Part 2, Article XIII, Section 267-108 To be listed as a Harford County Landmark, a property must meet one or more of the criteria enumerated herein. Calvary United Methodist Church meets several of the criteria.

Criterion (1) Its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the community, County, State, or Country.

Calvary United Methodist Church was founded in 1821 by Reverend Richard Webster, of Webster's Forest. Shortly after the church was constructed the congregation was regularly hosting large outdoor religious camp meetings. The Harford Circuit Quarterly Conference Records (1799-1830) mentions a camp meeting being held at Calvary in 1825. According to the church's records, hundreds of people encamped on the grounds of the church, while visiting preachers slept in the church. Camp meetings in general lasted from four days to a week, and included preaching, singing, and socializing. Camp meeting times were determined by crops and usually coincided with the lull between the first grain harvesting and early corn cutting when farmers could leave their fields. Camp meetings provided a break from the hard work routines of farm life.

Camp meetings had their beginning in America during the Great Revival, a period of deep religious fervor spanning the years between the American Revolution and the Civil War. Camp meetings were as much as a social event as a spiritual one and provided a meeting place for friends. Often camp meetings were served by a circuit rider- an itinerate horseback preacher. Francis Asbury, one of the first American Methodist bishops, promoted circuit riding as a way of reaching poor farmers in areas neglected by the Anglican Church. The tradition of camp meetings probably started early, as Methodist Bishop Francis Asbury wrote in 1811 to circuit rider Jacobs Gruber "camp meetings were held in practically every state of the union." Camp meetings were generally non-denominational, but the Methodist Episcopal Church seems to have been the forerunner and principal adherent.

From 1821-1843, Calvary Methodist Church was evidently a station for visiting ministers. In 1844, the East Harford Circuit of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was formed. It included Garrison Chapel, Aberdeen Smith, Rock Run, Bush, Gunpowder and Calvary. The three branches of Methodism became one in 1939 and were united with the Evangelical United Brethren in 1968, forming the United Methodist Church.

Criterion (2) Its location as a site of a significant local, County, State, or National event.

Does not apply to this nomination.

Criterion (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community, County, State, or Country.

The Calvary United Methodist Church was founded by Reverend Richard Webster, who lived at Webster's Forest and owned the mill at Calvary. With his son, Richard Webster Jr., and his wife, Rachel, he conveyed a piece of Webster's Forest to the trustees of the church on September 15, 1821, for five shillings and helped pay for the construction of the church. With the help of other interested neighbors, Richard Webster Jr. built the church. The ground upon which the church was built, was part of the donor's own farm, and was selected because of the proximity to the people and as a site for camp meetings.

Reverend Richard Webster (1741-1824) was one of the first Methodist preachers born and trained in the United States. He was among the first who embraced the Methodist religion when Methodism came to Harford County in the late 18th century. In 1768 he studied under Robert Strawbridge- a famous circuit rider and a pioneer of Methodism in Maryland. By 1770 Webster's home was a preaching center. Several years later Francis Asbury appointed Richard Webster and another man as traveling preachers for Kent and Cecil counties. Webster held this position until 1774 when he received his first conference appointment in Baltimore. He was later a preacher on the Chester (county, Pennsylvania) Circuit, and in 1787 he filled in for Francis Asbury while Asbury was ill.

Richard Webster Sr. lived just to see the church completed. Reverend Freeborn Garrettson's journal recorded "April 25, 1824. Preached at Abingdon and then rode six miles to a neat church lately built in the forest under the direction of old Mr. Webster, who at this time was dangerously ill. I sent for, to visit him, and found him nigh unto death, joyfully waiting until his time should come. He is now eighty-five years of age and has been a preacher for over fifty years."

The first trustees of the church were William D. Lee, William Billingslea, William Walters, William Smith, Richard Webster, Henry Webster, and Isaac Webster. The first minister, according to the church's first bible was Mr. Everist. Other records in the possession of Mr. W. L. Baker) list the ministers as James Reid and N.B. Mills in 1821, Alfred Griffith and Henry Slicer in 1822, Asa Shinn and Joseph L. Gibbon in 1823, and Richard Tydings and Bazil Barry in 1824.

Criterion (4) Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction or use of indigenous materials.

Built between 1821 and 1824, the Calvary United Methodist Church is a one-story gable roofed stone church located on the east side of Calvary Road, south of Snake Lane. Its original construction is well documented in records including the names of workmen.

Paul Andrew was the mason and he signed the building with his initials on the datestone. Nicholas Allender was also of chief importance in the original construction. Samuel Dever was the blacksmith who made the nails and the shutter hardware, most of which remains at the windows to this day. Mr. Spear was the carpenter. The church is a simple four bays by two with no exterior ornament except for the stone quoins, massive lintels, and louvered shutters on the south and north sides. The high pitched roof has a wide overhang with exposed eaves. The roof has been refurbished and is covered with asphalt shingles.

Entrance to the church is gained on the east gable; two large doors are at this end. These wooden doors each have four moulded panels and a five light transom above them. Door knobs are brass and are located in the center of each door (a modern addition was added in 1982 and covered one of the original east gable doors.) On the east end there are two six over six light windows at the same elevation. Near the point of the roof is a small, louvered window. A date stone above the doors in the center of the east side reads: Calvary Church 1821, P.A.

Windows on each side are twelve lights over twelve. The west end has two elongated eight-light windows. Original shutters have been replaced by louvered shutters.

Masonry in this structure is especially notable: black basalt stones were dressed for use in the lintels and cornerstones, and are found at random with smaller grey granite set in fairly even courses. A narrow brick chimney is located on the south west corner of the roof and has an open arch. Originally there had been one on each side.

Inside the church there is a balcony on the east end. The ceilings in the church were originally dome shaped; this is visible in the loft. Walls and ceilings are plastered and chimney flues are visible on both the north and south walls. A two-run stairway with square balusters on the south east corner leads to the loft. The altar is located at the west end and still has the original communion rail. The pulpit, made by Louis Mitchell, however has been moved and lowered. The stained glass windows behind the altar have yellow panes with green borders and red corner panes.

A stone school house, built by Richard Webster Sr. son Henry, had been located west of the church. This was demolished in the 1930's.

A Webster family burial plot lies directly behind the church on the west side. It is separated from the rest of the cemetery by a wrought iron fence. Many prominent members of the community are buried in this cemetery.

Criterion (5) Its identification as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the community, County, State, or Country.

Does not apply to this nomination.

Criterion (6) Its embodiment of elements of design, detailing, materials or craftsmanship that render it architecturally significant.

See criterion 4.

Criterion (7) Its embodiment of design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative.

Does not apply to this nomination.

Criterion (8) Its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature.

Does not apply to this nomination.

Criterion (9) Its character as a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure, with a high level of integrity or architectural significance.

See criterion 4.

Criterion (10) Its suitability for preservation or restoration.

The Calvary United Methodist Church contains a high level of architectural integrity and is worthy of protection and preservation.

Criterion (11) Its significance as an archaeological site.

Does not apply to this nomination.

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF LISTING

Part 2, Article XIII, Section 267-109 Requires that the nomination shall be accompanied by a report to the Director of the Department of Planning and Zoning which addresses the following points:

(1) An explanation of the significance or lack of significance of the nominated Landmark as it relates to the criteria for designation.

This is addressed in the response to Article XIII, Section 267-108 (above).

(2) An explanation of the integrity or lack of integrity of the nominated Landmark.

The Calvary United Methodist Church is in the 18th century tradition, being simply rectangular in shape with large windows filled with small panes of clear glass. It retains many of the original features including its original pointing, windows, and its recently

restored balcony on the inside. The historic church has remained relatively unaltered from its original condition and on the original site.

(3) In the case of a nominated Landmark found to meet the criteria for designation, the report shall include a detailed description of the property's historic, archaeological or architectural significance and an analysis/description of unique or special features that contribute to the historical significance of the property:

(a) The significant exterior architectural features of the nominated Landmark that should be protected.

All significant exterior architectural features and the surrounding environmental setting of the nominated property should be protected and preserved.

(b) The types of construction, alteration, demolition, and removal, other than those requiring a building or demolition permit that should be reviewed for appropriateness.

All exterior architectural alterations of the nominated property (other than routine maintenance) are required to be reviewed for the appropriateness by the Harford County Historic Preservation Commission.

(4) Criteria for review of Certificate of Appropriateness shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation.

When reviewing applications for a Certificate of Appropriateness the Historic Preservation Commission shall adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation as required in §267-115 Standards for Review.

(5) The relationship of the nominated Landmark to the ongoing effort of the Commission to identify and nominate all potential areas and structures that meet the criteria for designation.

The recommendation that the Calvary United Methodist Church be designated and listed as a County Historic Landmark clearly demonstrates that effort.

(6) All Landmarks, appurtenances, and environmental settings appropriate to ensure preservation of character and historical integrity.

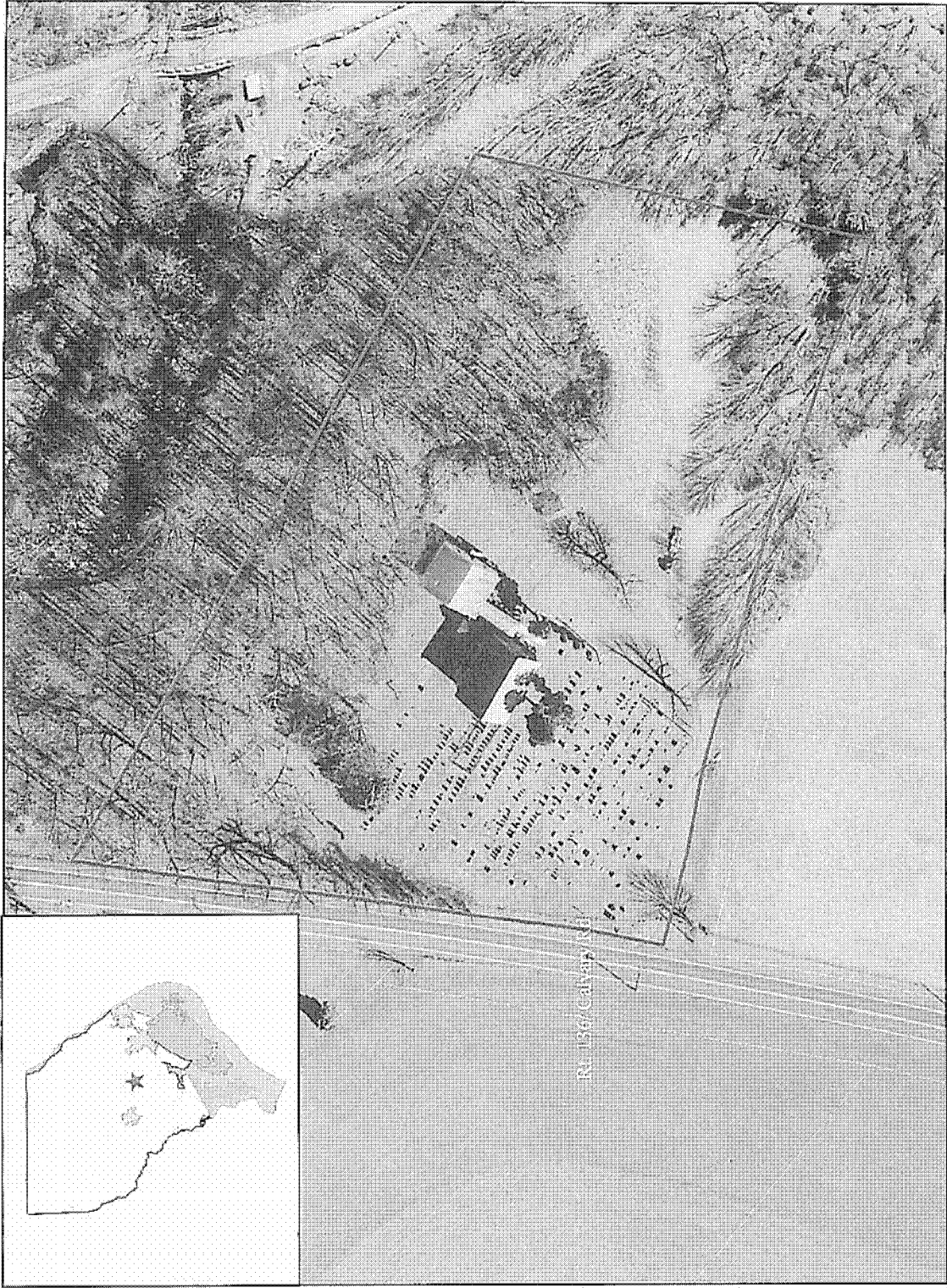
Article XIII, Section 267-118 of the Harford County Code ensures that buffer yards will be established of sufficient width (up to 75 feet) and, if needed, containing sufficient plant material to protect the nominated Landmark from development on adjacent property.

(7) Recommendations as to appropriate permitted uses, special uses, height and area regulations, minimum dwelling sizes, floor area, sign regulations, and parking regulations necessary or appropriate to the preservation of the nominated Landmark.

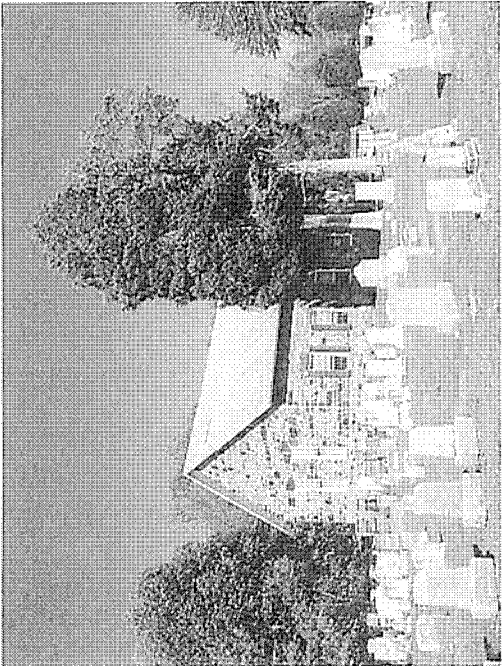
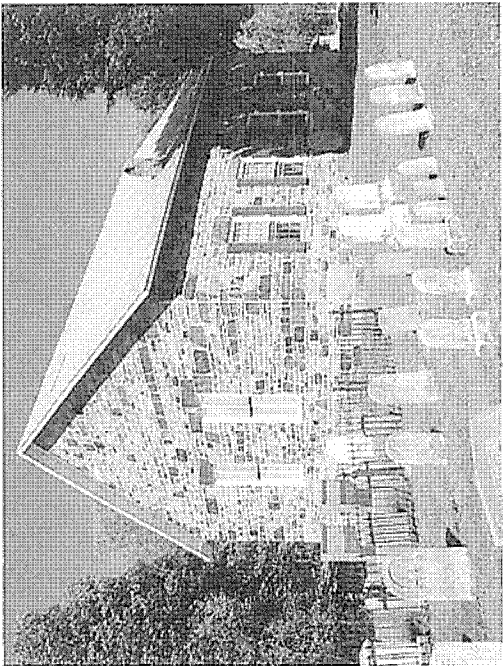
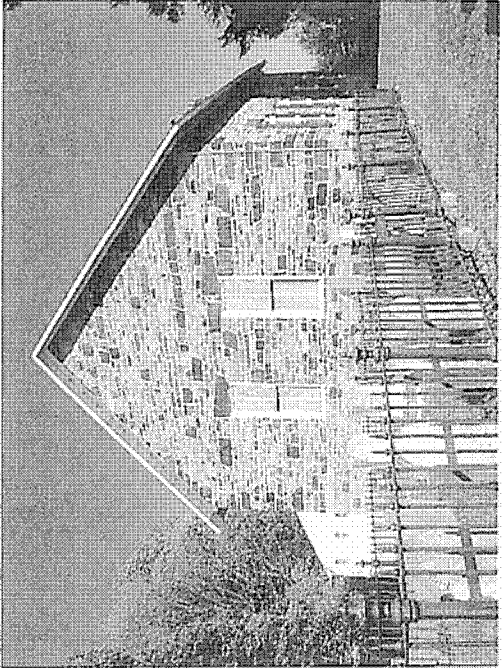
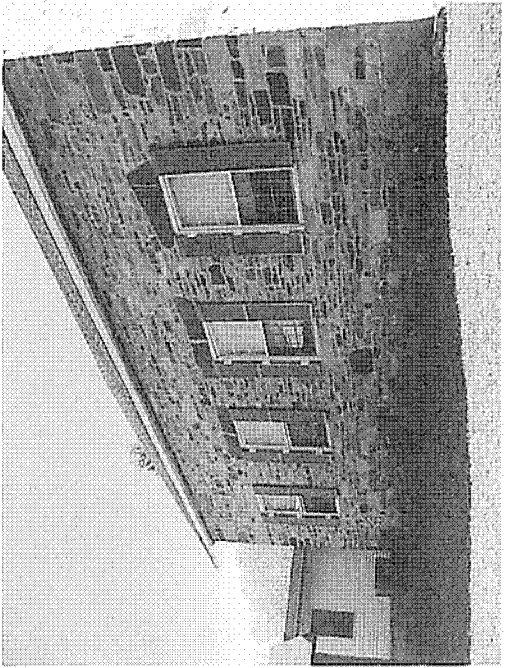
Single property; does not apply to this nomination.

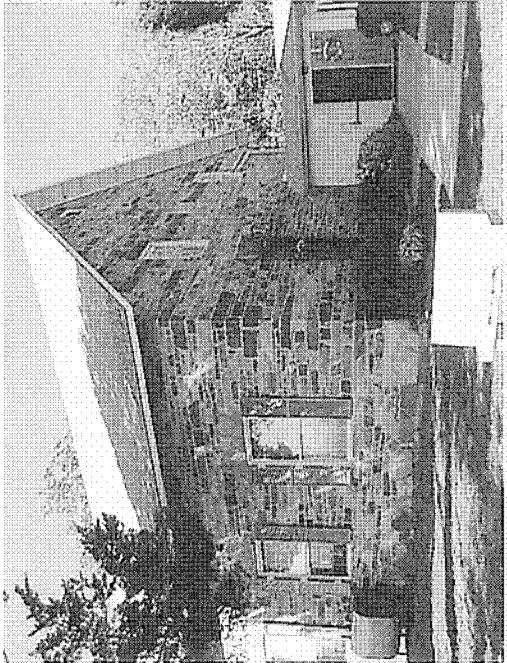
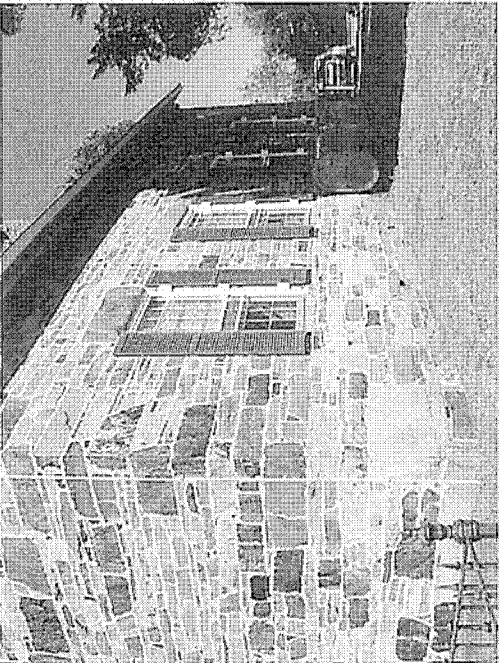
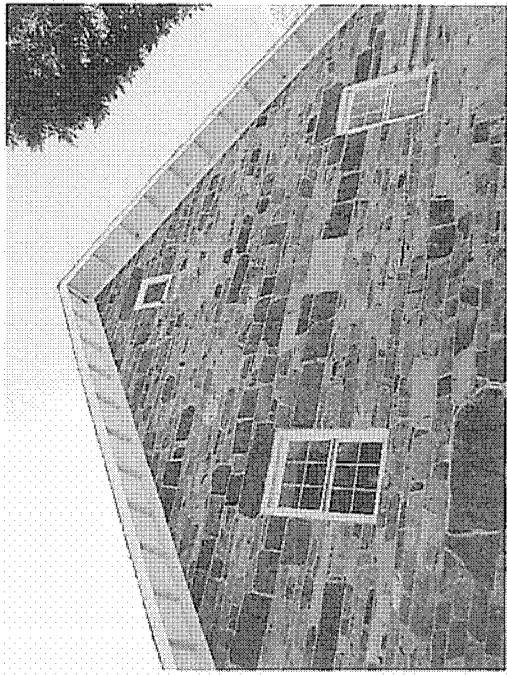
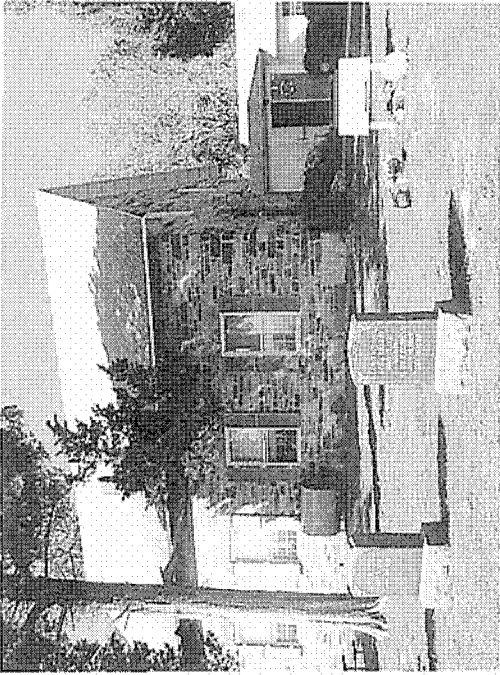
(8) A map showing the location of the nominated Landmark.

A map showing the location and property boundaries of Calvary United Methodist Church is attached to this report.

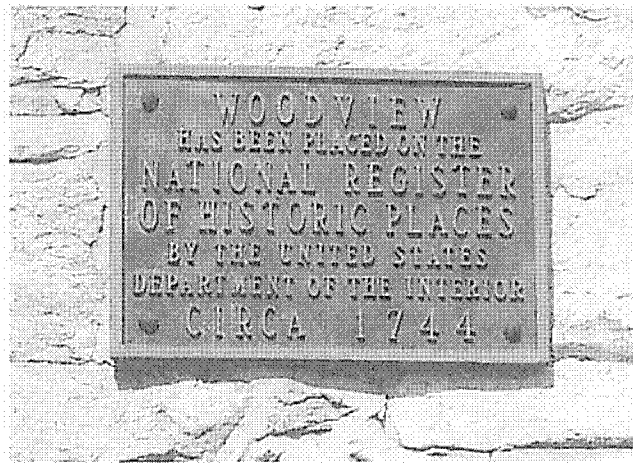


Calvary United Methodist Church (HA-997)





WOODVIEW: Harford County Landmark Designation



Report Submitted by the Harford County Historic Preservation Commission
April 7, 2010

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Harford County Historic Preservation Commission unanimously voted on April 7, 2010 to recommend that the property known as Woodview, 1326 Somerville Road, be listed as a Harford County Historic Landmark, pursuant to Part 2 Article XIII of the Harford County Zoning Code. The Historic Preservation Commission investigated possible listing at the request of the current property owner, Rosa F. Crocker.

Woodview is a two section, 2 ½ story stone house in a rural section of generally suburban central Harford County, about 3 miles south of Bel Air. The house is constructed on a grassy terrace overlooking the Winter's Run and Plum Tree valley's. The property is approximately 29.62 acres and contains two structures which contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the property; the main dwelling and a stone springhouse.

Woodview, significant for its architecture, is a superior example of two distinct periods of Harford County building. The still-discernable older section, c. 1745, is one of the handful remaining examples of mid- 18th century vernacular houses in the county. In c. 1820 the local Pue family expanded and remodeled the house resulting in one of the County's best examples of federal architecture.

This report consists of an analysis of the criteria for Landmark listing (as required by Article XIII, Section 267-108 of the Zoning Code), an analysis of the impact of listing (as required by Article XIII, Section 267-109 of the Zoning Code), a set of recent photographs of the property, and a map of the property. Woodview is located on Parcel 0056 of Map 0009 on the Harford County Tax Map. The property's tax identification number is 03036383.

Woodview was inventoried and recorded as historical site HA-1228 in March of 1978 in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement. Woodview was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 25, 1990.

ANALYSIS OF CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK LISTING

The Harford County Code requires that “the recommendations and report of the Commission shall be sent to the Director of the Department of Planning and Zoning” and further that the Law Department shall prepare legislation to amend the Code to include the nominated property- Woodview- in the list of Harford County Landmarks. The following information has been provided in order to address these requirements.

Part 2, Article XIII, Section 267-108 To be listed as a Harford County Landmark, a property must meet one or more of the criteria enumerated herein. Woodview meets several of the criteria.

Criterion (1) Its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the community, County, State, or Country.

Generations of historians have observed that while Maryland’s Chesapeake Bay coast line was quickly and densely settled in the 17th century, much of the inland region was not known to white settlers until well after 1700. Much of the forested interior had been patented but remained uninhabited for a generation or two. The bay shoreline of the present day Harford County (originally part of Baltimore County) is pierced by two broad, tidal rivers, the Bush and the Gunpowder. The banks of these rivers were so thoroughly settled at such an early date as to make them logical sites of the earliest county seats, Old Baltimore and Gunpowder. Once the desirable waterfront land had been claimed, colonists used those streams, as well as Winter’s and Bynum Runs, to gradually move inland along the water courses; so that by the time of the Revolution the population of Harford County was about 13,000. Woodview may be read as an embodiment of that upland-settling process. It is built on a part of a 500 acre parcel of land patented as Gibson’s Ridge by Miles Gibson in the 17th century.

Criterion (2) Its location as a site of a significant local, County, State, or National event.

Does not apply to this nomination.

Criterion (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community, County, State, or Country.

Woodview is commonly associated with the local Pue family and gains its significance from the period when Caleb Pue inhabited and expanded the property. Caleb’s father, Dr. Michael Pue (1742-1795) was a Dublin-born physician who immigrated to America and settled in Baltimore City in the 1760’s; he evidently prospered there for a Dr. Pue “was the largest taxpayer in the city in 1765” and “his descendants have long been associated with the history of Maryland.”¹ In 1769 Caleb Pue married Priscilla Dorsey whose parents, Caleb and Priscilla Hill Dorsey, had begun the house known as Belmont in Elkridge, Howard County, in the 1730s. Priscilla Dorsey Pue’s sister, Rebecca (1739-

¹ Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford County and Cecil Counties, (New York: Chapman Publishing Company, 1897), p. 153.

1812), married Charles Ridgley; this is of more than genealogical interest for the Ridgleys, Dorseys, and Pues were not only connected by blood, they were also in the iron business together: Dr. Michael Pue established "extensive ironworks in Anne Arundel County" which he operated with the help of his sons-in-law, Pue and Ridgley.

Caleb Pue, fifth child of Dr. and Mrs. Michael Pue, was born near Elkridge in present day Howard County but moved to Harford County in the early 19th century; upon his arrival in Harford he settled down to lead the life of a successful entrepreneur, buying and selling lands throughout the county; when he died in 1841 he owned, in addition to Woodview/Gibson's Ridge, three tenant farms fronting the Chesapeake in the Gunpowder Neck, two lots in the then flourishing town of Abingdon on the Old Post Road, and what is now known as Whitaker Mill and its surrounding farm. His capitalistic ventures led him to Baltimore City, too, for at his death he owned four improved and rent-producing lots near the harbor. He also owned a good deal of stock in various Baltimore banks; he invested in such public-spirited ventures as "737 shares Reisterstown Road stock, \$856" and "8 Shares Baltimore Water Stock" and "376 shares Frederick Town Road stock, \$1,974" all these shares were valued at \$8,690.²

In 1822, five years after he purchased Woodview, Caleb Pue married his second wife (his first wife having died); born Harriet Bond, the second Mrs. Pue was a descendant of the well-to-do milling and land-owning Bond family; whose seat, Joshua's Meadows, is less than two miles up Winter's Run from Woodview. It is not impossible that Woodview's remodeling marks the occasion of their marriage. It also worth noting that at approximately the same time the Bonds were remodeling Joshua's Meadows with trim-chairrails, mantels, and door surrounds with bulls-eye blocks; these features closely resemble the trim in Woodview.

Caleb Pue's death may be said to mark the end of the period of significance for the property and the buildings have not been considerably altered since. Some account might be taken of his immediate descendants since they lived in the house in a manner that continued to evoke his own background. Michael Pue, who moved to Woodview with his parents (Caleb Pue and Caleb's first wife), became "one of the best known and most estimable citizens of Harford." He seems to have rested on his family's economic laurels and lived, at Woodview, the quiet life on "an eminent farmer and horticulturalist, and took great pride in his farm, vineyards, and orchards." His obituary noted that "though taking a proper interest in public affairs he avoided active participation in politics."³

Michael's son, Edward Hill Dorsey Pue (1840-1905), who would inherit Woodview (and is the present owner's great grandfather) was, according to the Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties, born in Woodview. His mother was "Elizabeth Bull...a member of an old Harford County family," one of whose brothers was a doctor and another was "state's attorney of Harford County."

² Harford County Estate No. 2224

³ Crocker papers.

When the Civil War broke out "his decided southern sympathies led him to enlist in the Confederate army," and officer, "Captain Pue," commanded Company K of J.E.B. Stuart's First Virginia Cavalry and took "an active part" in "every battle of the eastern army under General Lee, amounting to two hundred and fifty battles and skirmishes,"⁴ commanding Company K of J.E.B. Stuart's First Virginia Cavalry". After the war E.H.D. Pue spent seven years in Virginia before "he returned to Harford County, where he...occupied his beautiful country home."⁵

In 1879 Capt. Pue married Cornelia Dunn, born in New Orleans and "a lady of fine education; her father, an Episcopal minister, had been a "colonel on General Polk's staff and chaplain of the Louisiana Rifles. Her maternal grandfather (General Tobia Stansbury)...was a general in the army and assisted in defending Baltimore during the War of 1812. One of her uncles...was chief engineer in the army and colonel in Beauregard's staff. The family is of aristocratic southern lineage and its members have been cultured and well educated,"⁶ thereby continuing the manner of life Caleb Pue brought to Harford County when he purchased and remodeled Woodview in the 1820s. The house has remained in the possession of Caleb's descendants, the present owner, Mrs. Rosa Crocker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Pue Crocker, who took title from his mother, Berthenia Stansbury Pue Crocker and her two sisters the late Clara Pue Graham and Elizabeth Pue Williams in 1951.⁷

Criterion (4) Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction or use of indigenous materials.

Caleb Pue is credited with the present appearance of Woodview. Woodview is a two-section, 2 ½ story stone house. The main section reads five bays wide beneath a slate covered gable roof but actually consists of two still discernable parts: the older dates to c. 1744, is built of randomly coursed native stone and is three bays wide with a two-room plan; the two rooms were originally reverse mirror images of each other; each room had a gable-end chimney and a corner enclosed winder stair. The newer part, or western one-third, dating to c. 1820 is two bays wide and contains a stair hall and one large room per floor.

Even though Pue took care to keep the old roofline intact, his work is easy to separate visually from the older dwelling: the two sections are easily discernable on the exterior by a seam in the mortar and by the latter sections slightly larger scale and more refined stonework. The latter section has more careful coursing and bold quoins and large lintels. Both sections' exterior wooden trim such as louvered shutters with their hardware, window framing, the beaded box cornice, is intact and dates to the c. 1820 period; windows of the 18th-century section were remodeled at that time and have remained unchanged since. The c. 1820 addition contains a wide stairhall and formal parlor. The

⁴ *Portrait*, p. 153

⁵ *Portrait*, p. 153

⁶ *Portrait*, p. 154

⁷ Deed GRG 364, p. 234.

main windows in the parlor (one in the north façade and one in the south façade) have eight over eight panes suitable to the parlor's elegance and formality.

On the interior, the older section was apparently remodeled when the newer section was added; the old floor plan was changed slightly; the former kitchen became a store room, the old east room became the kitchen, and a new hallway was constructed to simultaneously provide an interior wall to the new kitchen and to provide passage to the old kitchen wing from what became and still remains the dining room. In addition, the old kitchen received a one-story simple porch across its west façade. Four regularly placed dormers punctuate the south roof and probably date to c. 1820.

The main entrances (both in the 1820 section) are placed within paneled door surrounds. A beaded box cornice- a locally unusual refinement- crowns the north and south facades; all windows retain their original louvered shutters. (The end-west-wall has a beaded cornice flush with the roof; the smaller section has a plain box cornice; that façade has two windows per floor, regularly placed around a central protruding stone chimney; the windows are two-thirds versions of the six-over-six windows on the main facades, that is they measure four-over-four but would be identical to the others if all were six-over-six.

The exterior is given unity by beaded box cornices, repeated window treatment, and other devices; the interior is given unity by fine and uniform late federal wooden trim including delicately molded chairrails, reeded door surrounds with bulls'-eye blocks, and six-panel doors between all rooms. Virtually all of this trim remains intact. In addition, the stair, with its square balusters and simply carved step-end trim, is a good example of Harford County federal design; it closely resembles the stair hall at Woodside, a stone house about 2 miles away built in 1823. The mantle in the parlor, with its carved pilasters and suggestion of a full entablature in the mantle shelf, is also a good example of its time and place and is similar in spirit to mantels seen in nearby Mount Adams. Flooring throughout much of the house is made of uniform-width white pine boards and is unchanged from the 1820's.

There is a small-scale, 2 ½ story stone wing extending to the east of the older section; dating to the 18th century and probably contemporaneous kitchen wing for the c. 1744 section, it is likewise two bays wide beneath a slate gable roof and contains one room per floor with a simple open stair running the west wall. The large fireplace that all but fills the east wall is further support for the family held assertion that this room was the house's original kitchen. This wing's stone walls are coated roughly with plaster; window and door trim is very simple and, in its simplicity, may have matched the original treatment in the main rooms of the house.

Woodview compares favorable with other stone federal houses in Harford County. Perhaps its closest peer, both geographically and chronologically, is Woodside; located about two miles away and built in 1823, the 2 ½ story sidehall/double parlor Woodside suggest Woodview is massing, in exterior work stone work, and in interior trim (although Woodside has one touch-marbleized baseboards-missing from Woodview). These similarities may also be seen at Oak Farm, an 1821 stone, sidehall/double parlor house

built by professional men who would have enjoyed a similar economic status as the sophisticated Pue.

The property also contains two stone outbuildings. The first is an extensively remodeled 18th century one-story stone structure located about 50 feet northeast of the kitchen wing; it originally had a frame second story and the entire building is believed by the present owners to have been slaves' quarters; it has been remodeled into a garage and is non-contributing. Unchanged (but of uncertain date) is a still functioning spring house built into the foot of a hill. It is constructed of native stone and so carefully coursed as to suggest that it might be a contemporary 1820's addition. Located at the foot of a hill about 150 yards south of the house, the spring house, probably nineteenth century, resembles, with its barrel-vaulted roofline, a modern stone Quonset hut and is unique in Harford County. No other similar stone construction is known to exist in the County.

Criterion (5) Its identification as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the community, County, State, or Country.

Does not apply to this nomination.

Criterion (6) Its embodiment of elements of design, detailing, materials or craftsmanship that render it architecturally significant.

Woodview, significant for its architecture, is a superior example of two distinct periods of Harford County building. The still-discernable older section is one of a handful of remaining examples of the sort of mid century vernacular house constructed in Harford County by prosperous second-generation residents, that is, by those men and women, generally children of patentees, whose financial success at farming or milling raised them above subsistence level but who were unfamiliar with or chose not to follow the more high style Georgian design precepts favored by their worldlier neighbors. Eighty years later the house was purchased by the Pue family. The Pue family were doctors and industrialists endowed with greater capital and more travelled than the earlier agriculturalist owners had been. Familiar with more formal design, the Pues remodeled and expanded the house in accordance with those principles (although the earlier house is still visible) resulting in one of Harford County's best examples of federal architecture and finest examples of the stone mason's art. See also Criterion 4.

Criterion (7) Its embodiment of design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative.

Does not apply to this nomination.

Criterion (8) Its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature.

Does not apply to this nomination.

Criterion (9) Its character as a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure, with a high level of integrity or architectural significance.

Does not apply to this nomination

Criterion (10) Its suitability for preservation or restoration.

Woodview has a high level of historical and architectural integrity and is worthy of preservation.

Criterion (11) Its significance as an archaeological site.

Does not apply to this nomination.

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF LISTING

Part 2, Article XIII, Section 267-109 Requires that the nomination shall be accompanied by a report to the Director of the Department of Planning and Zoning which addresses the following points:

(1) An explanation of the significance or lack of significance of the nominated Landmark as it relates to the criteria for designation.

This is addressed in the response to Article XIII, Section 267-108 (above).

(2) An explanation of the integrity or lack of integrity of the nominated Landmark.

Woodview has remained relatively unaltered and on the original site. The main dwelling and the stone spring house have retained much of the character of when the property gained its significance.

(3) In the case of a nominated Landmark found to meet the criteria for designation, the report shall include a detailed description of the property's historic, archaeological or architectural significance and an analysis/description of unique or special features that contribute to the historical significance of the property:

(a) The significant exterior architectural features of the nominated Landmark that should be protected.

All significant exterior architectural features of the nominated property should be protected and preserved.

(b) The types of construction, alteration, demolition, and removal, other than those requiring a building or demolition permit that should be reviewed for appropriateness.

All exterior architectural alterations of the nominated property (other than routine maintenance) are required to be reviewed for the appropriateness by the Harford County Historic Preservation Commission.

(4) Criteria for review of certificate of appropriateness shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation.

When reviewing applications for a Certificate of Appropriateness the Historic Preservation Commission shall adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation as required in §267-115 Standards for Review.

(5) The relationship of the nominated Landmark to the ongoing effort of the Commission to identify and nominate all potential areas and structures that meet the criteria for designation.

The recommendation that the Woodview property be designated and listed as a County Historic Landmark clearly demonstrates that effort.

(6) All Landmarks, appurtenances, and environmental settings appropriate to ensure preservation of character and historical integrity.

Article XIII, Section 267-118 of the Harford County Code ensures that buffer yards will be established of sufficient width (up to 75 feet) and, if needed, containing sufficient plant material to protect the nominated Landmark from development on adjacent property.

(7) Recommendations as to appropriate permitted uses, special uses, height and area regulations, minimum dwelling sizes, floor area, sign regulations, and parking regulations necessary or appropriate to the preservation of the nominated Landmark.

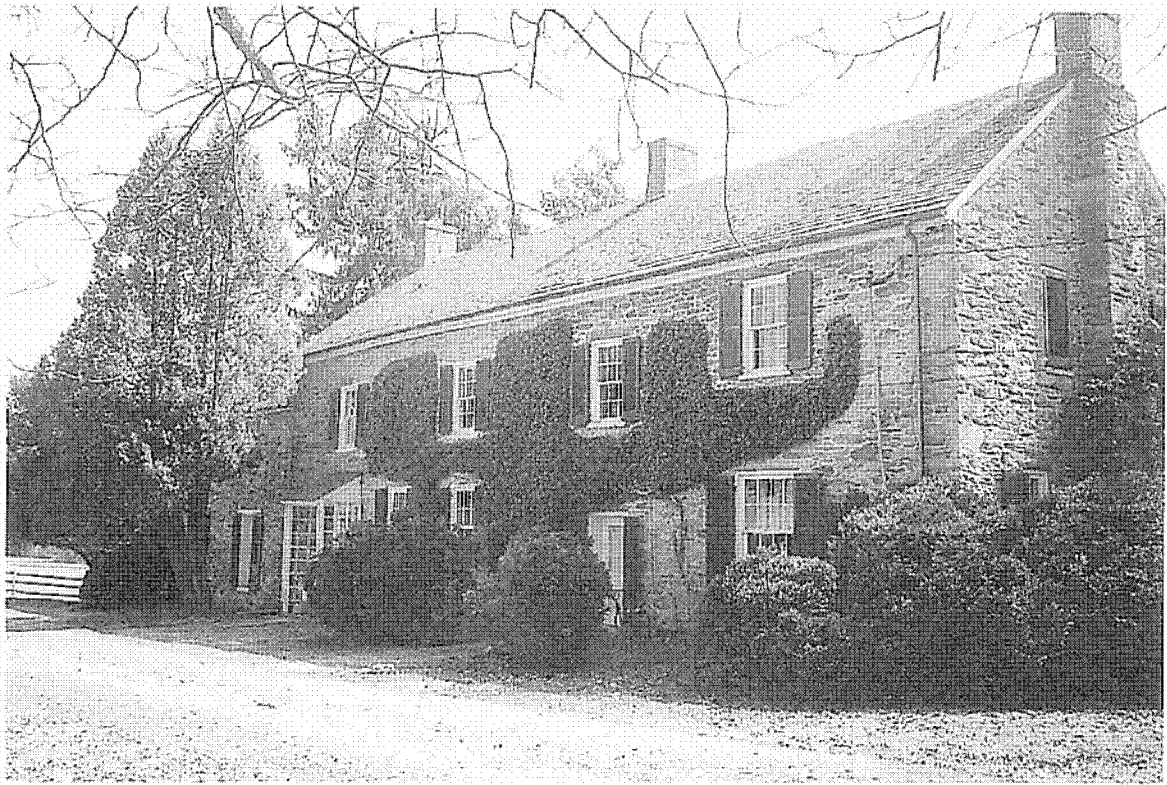
Once designated a Harford County Historic Landmark, all future uses and construction on the Woodview property will be appropriate to the historic character of the property.

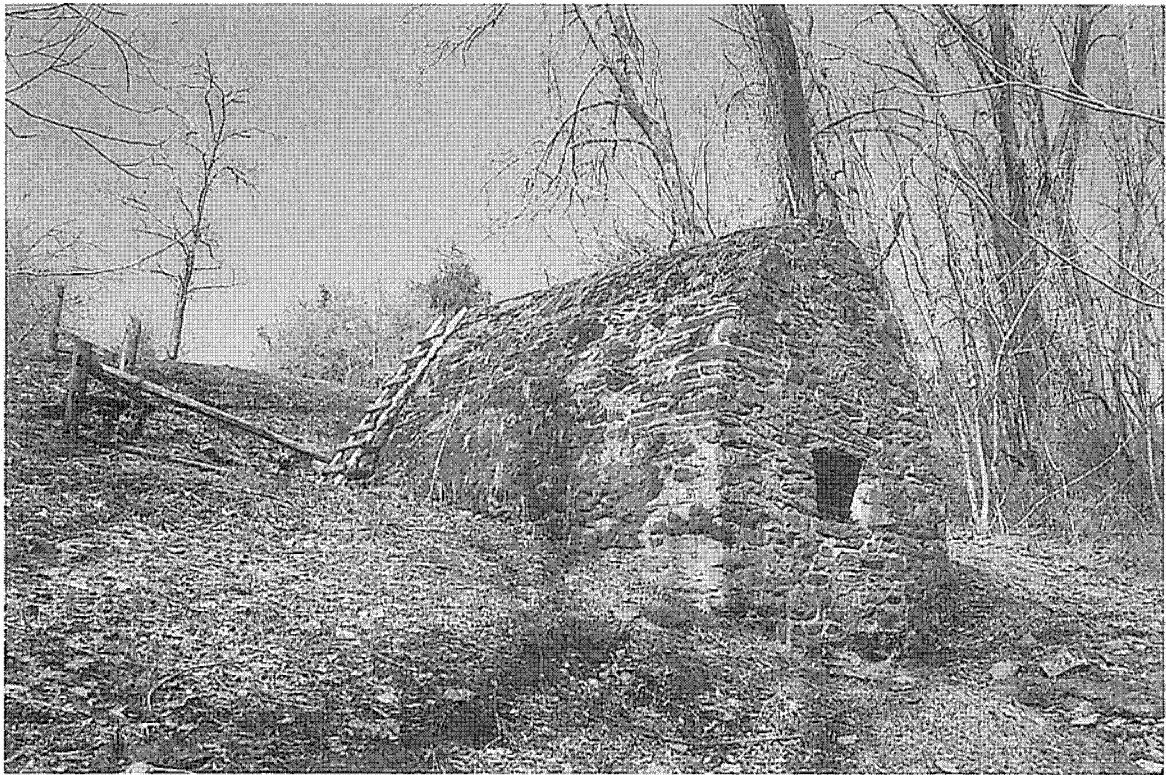
(8) A map showing the location of the nominated Landmark.

A map showing the location and property boundaries of Woodview is attached to this report.

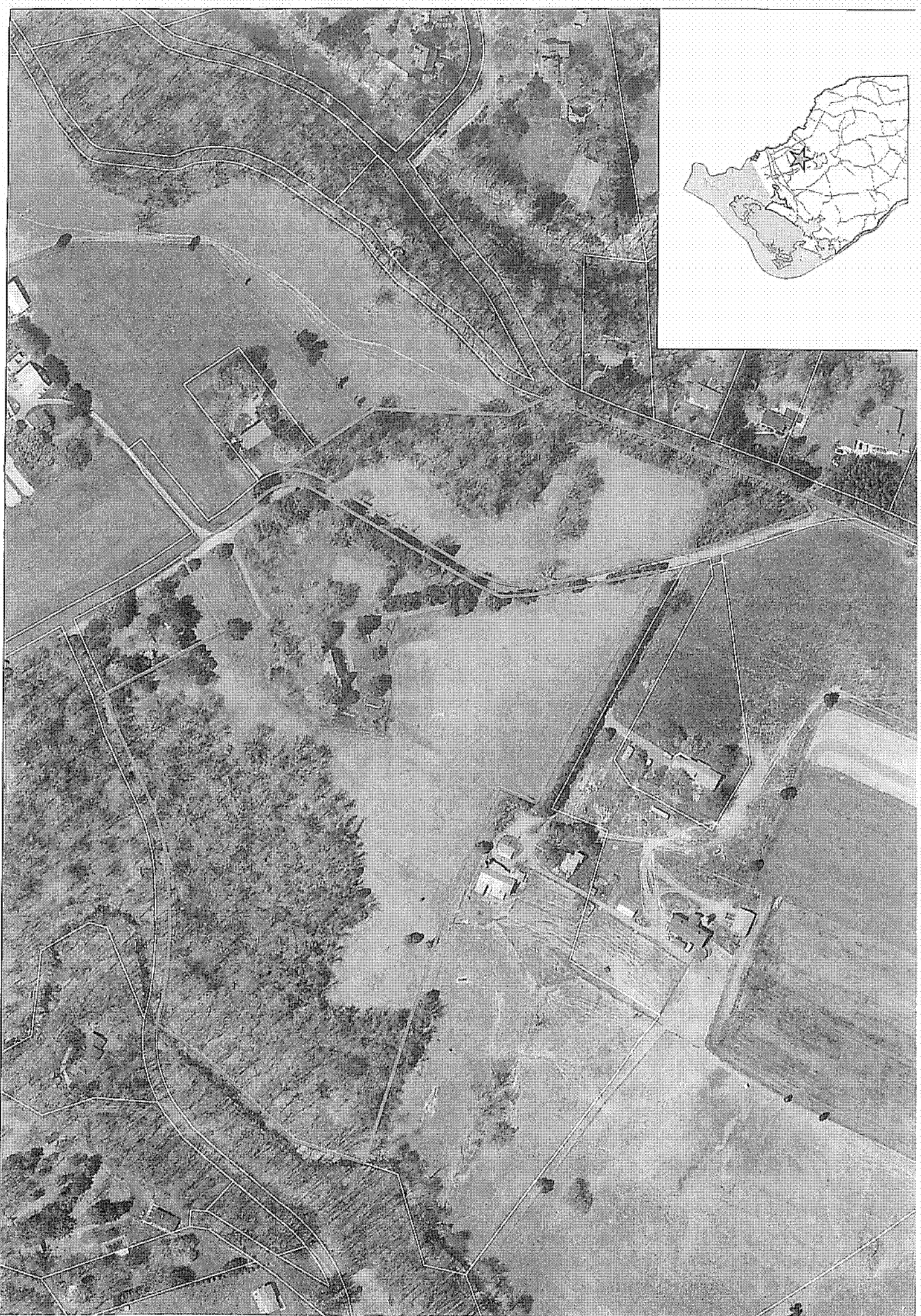
WOODVIEW:











Overview of Woodview Property